

AMERICA A STEP NEARER DAVIS CUP

McLoughlin and Hackett Dash Hopes of England by a Hard Earned Victory in Doubles.

CRITIC'S VIEW OF BATTLE

Harsh Words for the American Captain—Barrett and Dixon Within One Stroke of Match in the Fourth Set.

BY HERBERT L. BOURKE. Lawn tennis critic of "The Daily News and Leader."

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, July 26.—The most wonderful thing of this weird and wonderful series of lawn tennis matches for the Davis Cup was America's victory today in the doubles by a score of 5-7, 6-1, 2-6, 7-5, 6-4. For nearly four sets we never saw Hackett as the player he was supposed to be. Dixon and Barrett, the English pair, peppered away at the American captain on every opportunity. The series now stands two matches to one in favor of the invaders, with two to play on Monday. It was painful to see Hackett playing at a walking pace to-day, and almost entirely on the defensive, but glorious in contrast was the fine energy and enthusiasm of McLoughlin, who on this occasion, was the epitome of human magnificence. Nearly all mistakes were made by Hackett, whose game was slovenly and unfinished, while McLoughlin, although producing his full repertoire of aggressive strokes, scarcely ever erred.

McLoughlin's Wonderful Play.

As a combination of quick firing confidence in himself, indomitable courage and sheer heroism in fighting almost single handed, McLoughlin's game was just about the acme of perfection. I ask who else could have stood the brunt of such a battle against such experienced and wily tacticians as Dixon and Barrett. I have said all along that Hackett was not a good enough partner for McLoughlin and I adhere to it. To have won this match with so indecisive and lifeless a partner by his side a man needed to be inspired, and that is what McLoughlin was. And to think that Williams, another large hearted player, had to look on while the Englishmen were making a chopping block of Hackett! All seemed to be over when England led at five to four on games, with advantage against McLoughlin's service in the tenth game of the fourth set, and wanting a single stroke for the match. Just previous to this most dramatic, vital game, McLoughlin, crashing on the ball from overhead, smashed his racket, incidentally dropping America down from vantage to deuce. America's champion changed rackets, and had only two practice strokes with it before he resumed. It was then that England went to vantage, and it was a case of electrical thrills everywhere as America saved the game and brought the score to five-all.

Where England Felt Safe.

I fancy the Englishmen felt safe when they led by three to one in this set, especially Barrett, who tried a few gallery shots and failed with them. Getting through Dixon's service was America's next valuable move, and then Hackett partially redeemed himself by playing really well while winning the twelfth game on service and salute cross-volleying. One must give Hackett due credit for his successful intervention in the crisis, but even so, Barrett aided and abetted by some feeble returns of service. This success of Hackett's did him good, and he was a much better man in the fifth set than the others, although

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AMERICA'S LAWN TENNIS TEAM, WHICH BY VICTORY IN THE DOUBLES YESTERDAY, IS NOW ON THE HIGH ROAD TO THE FAMOUS DAVIS CUP.



McLOUGHLIN WILLIAMS HACKETT

FOREIGNERS MASSACRED? TOLD TO SAIL, RUSHES TO ALTAR, THEN TO PIER

All the Inhabitants of Xanthi Reported Slaughtered.

Paris, July 27.—A telegram from Salonica printed in the Paris edition of "The New York Herald" says that the Greek army occupied Xanthi on Saturday, and that all the inhabitants, including Americans and Englishmen, are believed to have been massacred by the Bulgarians. Seventy foreigners are said to have been put to death. Twenty thousand Greeks and many Mussulmans and Jews are reported to have perished in the town, which afterwards was pillaged by the retreating Bulgarians.

No confirmation of the reported massacre has been received from any other source.

SULZER GOING TO COURT

Will Contest Right of Legislature to Reconvene.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Albany, July 26.—Governor Sulzer will not let the Legislature reconvene on August 11 without a contest in the courts, and he intends to take immediate steps to begin the legal test of his contention that the Legislature of 1913 is dead and has no right to take a recess. It is understood that several prominent attorneys, including Louis Marshall, will meet him at the executive mansion to-morrow night to discuss the question and prepare a plan of procedure.

While the matter is being tried out in the court an effort may be made to secure an injunction to prevent this Legislature from reconvening on August 11. Such a procedure, it is said, would establish a precedent in this state.

Governor Sulzer would neither affirm nor deny to-day the report that he had asked District Attorney Whitman to indict Charles F. Murphy, promising to return his support for the majority campaign. The Governor declared that he did not have time to discuss all the reports that appear in the newspapers.

TRAIN SLEEPER SHOT DEAD

Frenchman Lay in Wait for Rich Americans.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Paris, July 26.—In the Criminal Court at Puy de Dome to-day there was placed on trial for murder a young man named Bobiller, who for six months had been laying in wait, making journeys on the local trains of the French railroads, to find, as he alleged, some rich American rash enough to travel alone in a first class compartment, in the hope of assassinating and robbing him.

Becoming tired of waiting and despairing of meeting any such American, Bobiller discovered a French insurance agent named Guyon alone in a compartment, into which Bobiller entered just as the train was about to leave Lyons.

As soon as Guyon began to doze in a comfortable corner, Bobiller shot him dead with a revolver, took his pocket-book containing \$300 and escaped at the next station. He was not arrested until three months later.

This is a warning to Americans traveling alone in first class compartments of French cars, which, except for long, rapid journeys between big towns, are usually without passageways.

EVANS' ALE at Grocers, Druggists, Liquor Dealers. Wholesale and retail. Advt.

TOLD TO SAIL, RUSHES TO ALTAR, THEN TO PIER

Dan Cupid, Minister and Dame Fortune Band Together and Foil Cynical Old Fate.

GIRL WILLING, ALSO GAME

So Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Sidorfsky Are Now on Way to Buenos Ayres—No Waste in Haste—Even Rice Was Thrown.

When H. A. Sidorfsky, a division engineer of the Sao Paulo Tramway Light and Power Company, walked into the company's office, at No. 115 Broadway, yesterday to look over his mail, a cable message was handed to him ordering him to start for Rio de Janeiro at once. The message urged him to take passage on the Lampart and Holt liner Verdi, scheduled to leave port at 2:30 p. m.

Mr. Sidorfsky was annoyed by this sudden call for his return to Rio, as he had made arrangements to be married on August 5.

"Well, Sid, this is plainly a case of duty standing in the way of love," remarked John Plummer, vice-president and general of the company.

"I'm not sure that it is," replied the engineer. "But this cable has surely upset my plans."

"It needn't," observed Mr. Plummer. "You mean that I can wait over for another steamer," gasped the engineer, trying to see a way out of his difficulty.

"Not at all," said Mr. Plummer. "This betrothal of yours needn't keep you from sailing, and your sailing needn't prevent your marriage."

"I don't understand," said Mr. Sidorfsky.

Said Easily, Done Quickly.

"Well, I do," said Plummer. "I have handled bigger propositions than this with shorter leeway, and I can take care of this. If you will guarantee to have your fiancée here in this office at noon, I'll have the preacher and a wedding luncheon ready when you arrive."

Just as the prospective bridegroom was about to go to the home of Miss Grace Howe, his fiancée, in West 89th street, Mr. Plummer asked him if he had any choice in the matter of clergyman.

"Yes," shouted Sidorfsky as he started for the elevator, "Episcopal!"

"What is the trouble with Sid?" asked Scott Robbins, the secretary, who had just come into the office.

"He's got to be married at noon and sail at 2:30. Can you get me an Episcopal minister quickly?"

"I'll have my own rector here before noon," said Robbins, and within ten minutes after he had telephoned to Leonia, N. J., the Rev. A. H. Derby, rector of All Saints' Church at that place, was on his way to No. 115 Broadway.

Meanwhile Plummer had procured a

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A. N. BRADY DEATH DUTIES

Windfall of \$1,000,000 for British Treasury.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, July 26.—Friends of the late Anthony N. Brady say that the British government will be paid more than \$1,000,000 in death duties on his holdings in the British-American Tobacco Company.

The value of Mr. Brady's property in England was approximately \$5,500,000, as Great Britain exacts a death duty of 50 per cent upon all estates equaling or exceeding the sum of £1,000,000.

HOUSE LIGHTNING'S TARGET

Five Bolts Strike Arkansas Dwelling in an Hour.

Fort Smith, Ark., July 26.—In an electrical storm to-day the home of J. W. Baxter, of Fayetteville, a member of the State Legislature, was struck by lightning five times within an hour.

The first bolt knocked off a chimney. The second entered through a telephone and knocked Baxter unconscious. He had hardly been revived before the third knocked his wife senseless. The fourth bolt stunned his mother, and the fifth knocked the house from its foundations.

UNITED CORK PLANT BURNS

Fire Causes \$100,000 Damage in Works at Lyndhurst.

Fire that swept the entire plant of the United Cork Company, at Lyndhurst, N. J., yesterday, causing \$100,000 damage, broke out shortly after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and burned furiously for six hours. Thousands of tons of water poured on the burning buildings by the united fire fighting forces of Lyndhurst, Kingsland, Rutherford, Arlington and Passaic seemed to have no effect on the flames.

John Sloyan, an employee at the cork works, discovered the blaze in a storage shed and notified other employees. They fought the fire until it got beyond their control and then summoned the Lyndhurst hose company. Nine buildings composed the plant, and when the blaze threatened the entire row, aid from surrounding towns and cities was summoned.

From the storage building the flames spread to a warehouse. Before that was demolished the fire leaped to the grinding plant, then successively to the office building and the machine shops. At 10 o'clock last night only two of the nine buildings remained standing, and fire had been communicated to them.

DIES BEMOANING MOTORS

Harvey Benjamin Streeter Longed for City That Was.

Harvey Benjamin Streeter, formerly a well known figure on Broadway, died Friday night in Flower Hospital. During his last days he delighted in talking of his recollections of the old times and his association with "Freddie" Gebhard, Lily Langtry, "Diamond Jim" Brady and other Rialto luminaries. He deplored the present day fashion of rushing madly about in motor cars and the constant jostling from café to café. Formerly, he said, you knew where to find every one in his favorite nook.

Streeter retained his remarkable good humor to the last, and was fond of entertaining the nurses and doctors with anecdotes from his plentiful store.

PRIEST BURNS ROBES AS HE QUILTS CHURCH

The Rev. Charles Steele Davidson Adds Prayer Book to Pyre as He Renounces the Episcopal Ministry.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Charlottesville, Va., July 26.—At the gates of historic Monticello yesterday evening the Rev. Charles Steele Davidson, formerly pastor of St. Mark's Church, Cleveland; Church of the Holy Apostles, Brooklyn; Epiphany Church, Atlanta, and assistant rector of Christ Church, this city, severed his connection with the Episcopal Church by burning his vestments and prayer book.

Later, in a written statement, he caustically criticized the workings of the church which he has served for many years. The statement reads:

"I charge that the Episcopal Church is the gentleman's church in general, and in Virginia in particular. It is powerful, financially and socially; stupid, intellectually, and spiritually dead; that it needs a change of heart, repentance or utter obliteration. She favors the rich and cultured, and has no vital interest in the poor and the common. She either segregates the poor in missions on the back streets or relegates them in churches to the back pews."

"In Virginia the Episcopal Church is a mere relic of the old social feudalism, and stands for a dry rotted conservatism that bars the progress of the kingdom. Virginia, after her long depression, is aroused and is marching on, but the Church is slowly retreating to the citadel of tradition and materialism. It is taking up the matter of physical cleanliness and is leaving the inner man. It is wasting time on eugenics and putting no time on psychics. It is contending with the rituals about purity of worship when it has lost the spirit of worship."

"The Episcopal Church everywhere is shot through with materialism. Its overtures in the matter of unity are insidious and hypocritical. Behind closed doors it claims superiority to all. The leaders are misleading. The Church is not divine on the side of its human imperfections. To-day in its conventional aspect it does not know God."

"Here, therefore, on this Friday, the 25th day of July, 1913, at the gate of Monticello, in the home of the apostle of the people's political freedom, I burn the vestments of an impotent priest-hood—the empty emblems of ecclesiasticalism—the mockeries of a royal priesthood."

"Here I burn the prayer book—the fetch of a false worship—the idol of the diluted word of God."

"Here I renounce and repudiate the ministry of the Episcopal Church, which I received from Bishop Randolph and all digital succession, and I retain the ministry which I received of the Lord Jesus, and which the church never gave and cannot take away."

"Here, too, I proclaim the Bible as the sufficient rule of faith and order, as the sufficient guide-book and prayer book for every one that is born of the spirit. And here, at the shrine of political and social freedom, I assert

the religious identity of the American people—a spiritual democracy against a religious aristocracy.

"Here I proclaim the day of the spiritual poor, and here I call upon Virginia, the mother of presidents and the mother of democracy, to take the lead in replacing the special privilege of a part of the church with the right of all the church."

The Rev. Mr. Davidson is a son of Captain Hunter Davidson, who did torpedo service on the James during the Civil War, and later was recognized by President Grant and sent, in 1871, to make investigations during the Franco-Prussian war.

The Rev. Charles Steele Davidson became involved in trouble with his parishioners in 1909, when he was rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, in Flatbush. At that time the rector had been working unceasingly for many months, largely increasing the church membership and in other ways adding to the church's prosperity. He was allowed a vacation and stayed away so long that members of the vestry complained.

Mr. Davidson said he was in bad health, due to overwork, and needed the rest. He remained away from his pulpit for five months, and when he returned the vestry preferred charges against him to Bishop Littlejohn. The Bishop investigated these charges and dismissed them.

Following his vindication Mr. Davidson sought to smooth over the trouble by appeals from the pulpit and seemed to be succeeding, until the trouble was renewed by an attack he made on the habit of card playing among members of the parish. The attendance in the church began to lessen after this criticism by the rector, and he decided to seek a new pastorate.

Among the members of his flock Mr. Davidson was known as a hard working churchman. It was his habit to seek out all cases of destitution in his parish and minister to the needy, no matter how turbulent the weather.

CHAMPION SHOT OF SOUTH

Editor Kills Snake Wound Around Fleeing Man's Leg.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Boston, Ga., July 26.—O. L. Blanton, editor of a newspaper here, and Hewlette Walton were walking through a swamp to-day when a whipsnake five feet long began winding itself about Walton's leg.

Walton became frightened and started to run through the woods, carrying the snake with him.

A bullet from Blanton's rifle shattered the reptile's head, which was swinging about twelve inches from Walton's leg.

VICTIM OF ACCIDENT DIES.

Simon Wynn, thirty-four years old, an electrician, of No. 832 Amsterdam avenue, one of two men who were seriously injured in a blasting accident far below the street level in the aqueduct tunnel, at 4th street and Fourth avenue, on Thursday night, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital.

WILSON DECLARES MEXICO AT CRISIS

American Ambassador Tells Mr. Bryan Economic Conditions in the Republic Are Deplorable.

BUSINESS CHAOS AT HAND

Detailed Report of the Situation Prepared for the President, Who Will Discuss It with the Ambassador To-morrow.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, July 26.—Henry Lane Wilson, Ambassador of the United States to Mexico, summoned to Washington by the President to report on the situation in the country to which he is accredited, told his story to the Secretary of State to-day, and on Monday will tell it to the President.

Ambassador Wilson brought to Washington a tale of serious conditions in Mexico, but thorough investigation does not reveal that what he has said will make it necessary for the American government to take immediate and drastic action, such as intervention. On the contrary, out of the conference which the ambassador has already had and the conferences he will have later may come a solution of the vexatious problem.

While Secretary Bryan cloaks all his information with a veil of diplomatic secrecy and Ambassador Wilson declines to discuss anything but generalities, there is reason to believe that there is now before the government a possible solution of the Mexican problem. It involves a sort of provisional recognition of the existing government in Mexico City, the restoration by that government of peace and order, the fulfillment of certain international obligations, the holding of a regularly conducted election and the retirement of President Huerta, who is held responsible for the death of Madero.

Ambassador Wilson told Mr. Bryan of a deplorable economic condition in Mexico, which he considers the greatest crisis of all. Other conditions remain about as they have been for a month or more, but the economic state of the country, which has been exceedingly bad for a long time, is steadily growing worse. The value of silver, on which the monetary system of the nation is based, has dropped so far that it can drop little further without disastrous results.

Crisis Not Far Off.

Mr. Wilson was reluctant to discuss details, declaring that he could not while he was making reports to his superiors, but there is information at hand which clearly indicates that business conditions are such that a crisis is not far off. When it comes the result will be a condition of financial and political chaos exceeding in seriousness anything that now prevails.

The ambassador's few hours in Washington have resulted in developments indicating that he has come north none too soon and that it will be necessary for this government to take some action in Mexico if the situation is to be saved.

At almost the same time that Mr. Wilson reported to the State Department Reginaldo Francisco del Valle, of California, who has been on a secret mission to Mexico, presented himself to Mr. Bryan. He saw the Secretary in the morning and again in the afternoon, after the departure of the ambassador from a second conference with Mr. Bryan.

In an interview given out this morning the ambassador showed some resentment over the fact that secret agents had been sent by the administration to Mexico to make reports on conditions there. He said that he had been told that these agents—Mr. Del Valle and William Bayard Hale, a magazine writer—had the secret codes of the State Department.

Mr. Del Valle is a political friend of Mr. Bryan and has evidently been on an extensive tour of investigation in Mexico. In his two conversations with the Secretary he outlined conditions in Mexico, and he is to make a further report, probably in writing. Thus it appears that the administration is not only getting the views of the ambassador, but those of others. It is believed here that the views of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Del Valle will not entirely agree.

Preparing a Full Report.

Ambassador Wilson spent four hours to-day in the State Department dictating a long summary and digest of the entire situation in Mexico, going back to the days of Porfirio Diaz and covering the revolution which resulted in Diaz's overthrow. In this statement he tells of the antecedents of the present revolt, including the details of the events which led to the overthrow and murder of Madero. He tells of his own actions as American Ambassador throughout the stirring times in Mexico City during the last few years, and seeks to justify them. But in all that he tells there is nothing that has not already been reported to the department in telegrams and dispatches.

Mr. Wilson said to-day that he had nothing to contradict or go back on; that he stood on all his official actions and adhered to his past policies, except so far as changing conditions had made it necessary to modify his attitude.

During the last few days there has been much talk in Washington of a